USSR

BRAGIN, D. Ya., SHKANOV, I. N., VASIL'YEV, G. V.

"Problem of Designing Bolt Joints Under Conditions of Stress Relaxation and

Tr. Kazan. Aviats. In-ta [Works of Kazan Aviation Institute], No 136, 1971, pp 34-41, (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Mekhanika, No 4, 1972, Abstract No 4 V664 by V. S. Namestnikov).

Translation: Results are presented from experiments on relaxation of stresses in bolt joints of three heat-resistant steels with and without vibration and empirical formulas describing the results produced are presented.

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HIT OF STRIKE

USSR

UDC 621.039.51

VASIL'EV, C. YA., KONOPLEY, K. A., and SEMENOV, YU. P.

"Measurement of Total Fluxes of Thermal and Fast Neutrons in the Active Zone and in the Experimental Channels of the VVR-M Reactor"

Moscow, Metrology of Neutron Radiation on Reactors and Accelerators, 71, p 113 (from RZh-Yadernyye Reaktory, Otdel'nyy Vyousk, No 1, 1972, Abstract No 1.50.109)

Abstract: Methods and results of measuring total fluxes of thermal neutrons of from  $10^{16}$  to  $10^{21}$  neutr/cm<sup>2</sup> when activating Co-59 and Fe-58 by the (n, %) reaction and fluxes of fast neutrons of from  $10^{16}$  to  $10^{21}$  neutr/cm<sup>2</sup> when activating Fe-54 by the (n, p) reaction are examined.

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USSR

UDC 624.131+539.215

VASIL'YEV, I. M., GREBNEV, K. K. and VENKATACHALAM, G.

"Calculation of the Three-Dimensional Stability of Uniform Slopes of Earth Dams"

Moscow, vses. konf. Metody opredeleniya napryazh. sostoyaniya i ustoychivosti vysokonaporn. gidrotekhn. sooruzh. i ikh osnovaniy pri statich. i dinamich. nagruzkakh. Tezisy dokl. (All-Union Conference on Methods of Determining the Stress Condition and Stability of High-Pressure Hydraulic Engineering Structures and Their Foundations Under Static and Dynamic Loading. Thesis Report, Collection of Works), 1972, pp 313-322 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Mekhanika, No 4, 1973, Abstract No 4V806 by G. A. Lipson)

Translation: A method of calculating the spatial stability of slopes according to the scheme of a nonolithic body of collapse is proposed, for which the safety factor is determined by the ratio

 $K=t_{\mathcal{G}} \phi_{\mathcal{D}}/t_{\mathcal{G}} \phi_{\mathcal{K}}=C_{\mathcal{D}}/C_{\mathcal{K}}$ 

where  $\phi_{...}$ ,  $C_{...}$  are the critical stability characteristics at the moment of limit equilibrium;  $\phi_D$ ,  $C_D$  are the actual stability characteristics. The form of the surface slipping of the body of collapse can be described by the equation of the 1/2

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VASIL'YEV, I. M., et al., Vses. konf. Metody opredeleniya napryazh. sostoyaniya i ustoychivosti vysokonaporn. gidrotekhn. sooruzh. i ikh osnovaniy pri statich. i dinamich. nagruzkakh. Tezisy dokl. 1972, pp 313-322

curve  $l=d(x/b)^n$  where d is the maximal depth of entrainment of the body of collapse; b is the maximal half width of the body of collapse; n is the index of calculation of the most dangerous form of the surface. A system for conducting calculations is demonstrated, allowing calculation of the additional load from the seismic force, filtration etc., which make the proposed method for ground slopes with uniform ratios C and  $\phi$  more complete and economical.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

USSR

UDC 621.314.14

ZHARKOV, S. A., VASIL'YEV, I. M., PEREPECHAYEV, V. V., SIDORENKO, A. V., and KHOKHLOVA, M. M., Leningrad Institute of Aircraft Instrument Building

"A Wide-Band Instrument for Converting the Current of Semiconductor Nuclear Emission Detectors to a Pulse Train"

Moscow, Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, No 4, Jul/Aug 71, pp 101-103

Abstract: The authors describe a wide-band circuit for converting the current of semiconductor detectors of nuclear emission to a pulse train. The circuit is based on the equivalent of a four-layer diode. Stabilization of the bias on the control electrode made it possible to extend the dynamic range of data conversion by a factor of approximately 20, as well as to reduce the number of circuit elements and the required electrical energy. The device is simple, low in cost, has small overall dimensions and low weight (volume of no more than 100 cc, weight less than 50 g), and is highly shock resistant. The small number of elements ensures high circuit reliability, and enables accommodation in a hermetically sealed casing along with the power supply. The power for the entire converter can be supplied by low-voltage batteries (12-16 V). A distinguishing feature of the device is that the electrical energy requirement is proportional to the emission dose rate. In the absence

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

ZHARKOV, S. A., et al., Pribory i Tekhnika Eksperimenta, No 4, Jul/Aug 71, pp 101-103

of radiation, the circuit takes practically no electrical energy. At a dose rate of  $10^4$  r/hr, the power consumption is 0.08 W, while the corresponding figure for 1 r/hr is 0.005 W -- 1.5-2 orders of magnitude less than the most economic conventional pickups. The prf is a nearly linear function of dose rate in the range from 10 to  $10^4$  r/hr. The circuit has excellent operational stability. Drift of the frequency emitted by the circuit when the detector was replaced by an equivalent resistor at constant temperature was no more than  $\pm 0.02\%$  in five days of operation.

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USSR

UDC 536.422

VASIL'YEV, I. N. TRELIN, Yu. S., and ROMANOV, A. A.

"Experimental Data on the Speed of Sound in Saturated and Superheated Cesium Vapor Up to 1280°K"

Moscow, Teplofizika Vysokikh Temperatur, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Vol 9, No 1, Jan-Feb 1971, pp 59-66

Abstract: The following method of measuring the speed of sound in cesium vapor was used. 20 gram of distilled liquid cesium was introduced into the vapor generator of the measuring chamber. Absence of gas in this chamber was checked ultrasonically. The vapor temperature was measured by thermocouples. The vapor pressure was determined by measuring the vapor temperature close to the liquid surface. The speed of sound was measured acoustically by the method described in an article by the same authors in the same journal, No 6, 1969, p 7.

The experimental data were correlated by the least squares method.

An analytical expression of the speed of sound as a function of temperature and pressure has been worked out.

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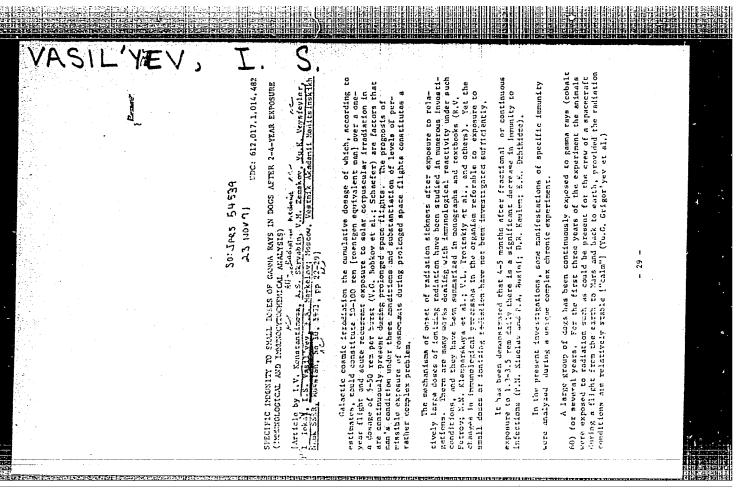
USSR

VASIL'YEV, I. N., et al., Teplofizika Vysokikh Temperatur, Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Vol 9, No 1, Jan-Feb 1971, pp 59-66

The experimental and correlated data for different pressures and temperatures are presented in tables and graphs in the range of temperatures from 825 to 1280°K, pressures from 0.25 to 10.2 atmospheres.

The speeds of sound were also calculated from the equation of state for a mixture of mono-atomic and biatomic vapor. The agreement with the experimental data is within 2%.

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USSR

VASIL'YEV. I. Ya., NIKULIN, V. N.

"Study of the Adsorption of Ions of Certain Elements in Groups I-VIII on Surface (111) of Semiconductor Monocrystals"

Tr. Kazan. Khim.-tekhnol. In-ta [Works of Kazan Institute of Chemical Technology], No 46, 1971, pp 154-163 (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, No 3, 1972, Abstract No 3 B1499 from the Resume).

Translation: The method of radioactive indicators is used to study the adsorption of Ag, Au, Zn, Cd, Hg, In, Cr, Ge, Sn, As, Sb, Se, Ti, Fe and Co ions on surface (111) of germanium, indium antimonide and indium arsenide

monocrystals and on surface (111) of indium antimonide and indium arsenide monocrystals following etching and washing. It is demonstrated that the adsorption of Ag, Au, Cd, Hg, Se and Te ions can reach several dozens of monolayers, whereas Ge, As and Co do not even form one monolayer. The remaining elements studied form a monolayer when adsorbed. It is also established that the adsorption of ions increases with increasing washing time.

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1/2 TITLE--NEUTRON ACTIVATION DETERMINATION OF TRACE IMPURITIES IN HIGHLY PURE AUTHOR-(03)-RAZUMOVA, G.N., SHUBA, I.D., VASILYEV, I.YA.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--RADKOKHIMIYA 1970, 12(1), 133-7

DATE PUBLISHED ----- 70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--GERMANIUM, ULTRAHIGH PURITY METAL, HIGH PURITY METAL, NEUTRON ACTIVATION ANALYSIS, GAMMA SPECTROMETER, SPECTROMETRY, METAL IMPURITY, ANION EXCHANGE RESIN, CATION EXCHANGE RESIN, GOLD, CADMIUM, ZINC, MERCURY/(U) AVIT ION EXCHANGE RESIN

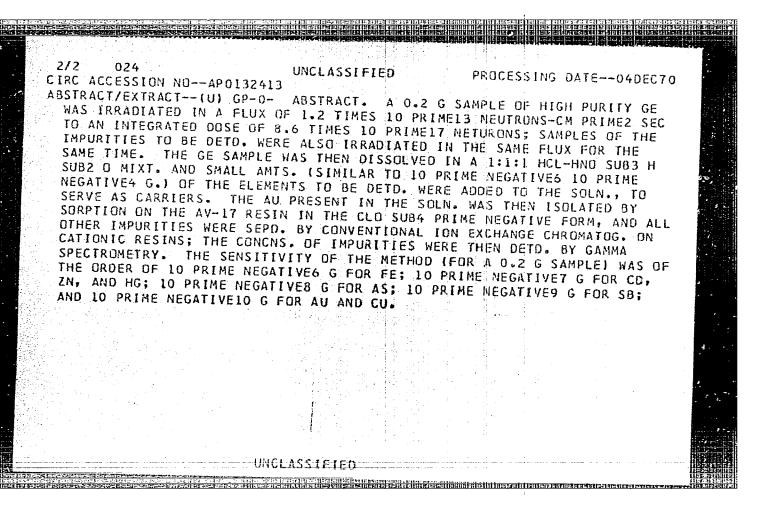
CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3005/0120

STEP NO--UR/0186/70/012/001/0133/0137

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO132413.

UNCLASSIFIED -



USSR

UDC 632.9:633.11

VASIL'YEV. K. A.

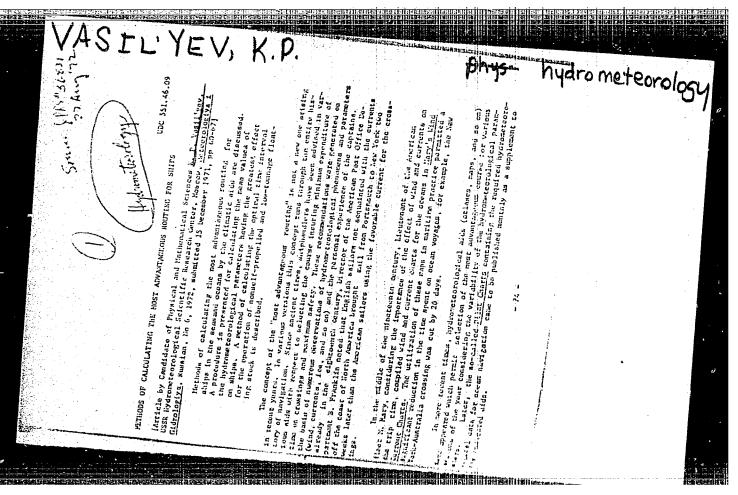
"Protection of Wheat Against the Gray Grain Moth"

Moscow, Zashchita Rasteniy, No 5, 1971, pp 29-32

Abstract: Following a detailed description of the biological characteristics of the moth and means of determining the extent of its infestation of crops, the following control measures are recommended to hamper the reproduction of the pest and limit its range of activity: (a) late sowing of wheat seeds (after 17-20 May) in years with a warm spring; (b) early harvesting of crops and prompt plowing under of residues; (c) leaving most heavily infested fields under bare fallow; and (d) spraying with metaphos or chlorophos in an amount of 2 kg/ha in pillars. Spraying should be started as boon as the third instar caterpillars appear. The gray grain moth is one of the most dangerous wheat pests in Northern Kazakhstan and adjacent regions of the RSFSR.

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₹ 028 TITLE--OCEANOGRAPHY FROM SPACE -U-

PROCESSING DATE-090CT70

AUTHOR-VASILYEV, K.P.

COUNTRY OF INFO-USSR

SOURCE--MUSCOW, ZEMLYA I VSELENNAYA, NO 1, 1970, PP 40-43

DATE PUBLISHED-70

SUBJECT AREAS -- METHODS AND EQUIPMENT, EARTH SCIENCES AND OCEANOGRAPHY

TOPIC TAGS--OCEANOGRAPHY, TV PHOTOGRAPHY, SPACEBORNE EARTH PHOTOGRAPHY,

CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1993/1933

STEP NO--UR/0384/70/000/001/0040/0043

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO114364

UNCLASSIFIED

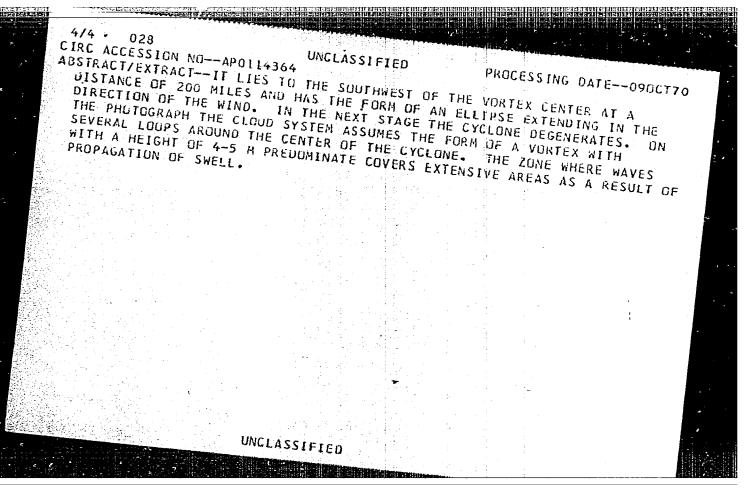
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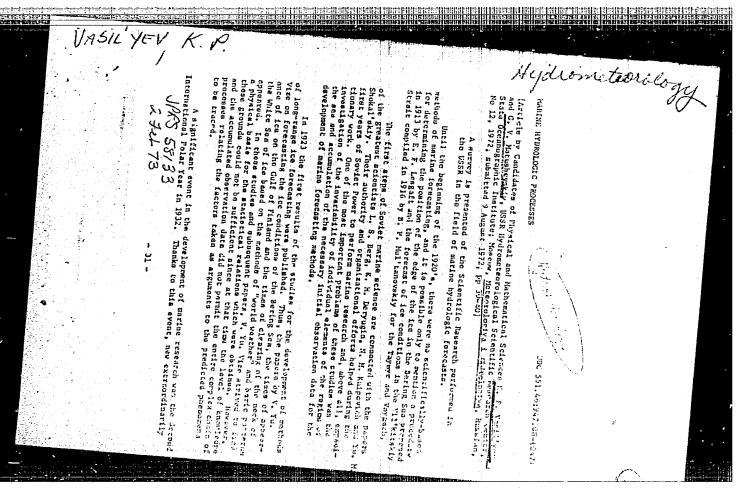
028 UNCLASSIFIED PRUCESSING DATE--090CT70 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO114364 ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. TELEVISION IMAGES OF THE CLOUD COVER AND THE SURFACE APPEARING ON BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS AND GILOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OCEAN SURFACE OBTAINED FROM SPACESHIPS AND AUTOMATIC INTERPLANETARY PROBES ARE BEING USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR SOLVING SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS AND PREPARING HYDROLOGIC FORECASTS. RESEARCHERS AND FORECASTERS ARE ABLE TO OBTAIN ON A REGULAR BASIS TRADITIONAL INFORMATION ON ZONES OF STORM INDUCED WAVES AND ON ICE CONDITIONS OVER EXTENSIVE AREAS OF THE OCEAN AT A SINGLE MUMENT OF TIME. NEW POSSIBILITIES ARE AFFORDED FOR STUDYING THE WAVE FIELD, ICE DRIFT, ZONES OF DENSER AND THINNER ICE, DISTRIBUTION OF WATER MASSES, POSITION OF CURRENTS AND EMERGENCE OF DEEP WATERS ON THE SURFACE. HOWEVER, IT IS RATHER DIFFICULT AND FREQUENTLY IMPOSSIBLE TO DISTINGUISH ICE FROM GENSE CLOUD COVER. IN THESE CASES IT IS SOMETIMES USEFUL TO HAVE SUCCESSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SAME REGION OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL DAYS. BY HAVING A SERIES OF SUCCESSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS IT IS POSSIBLE TO CHANGE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE ICE COVER IMAGE. IF THE BOUNDARY CHANGES INSIGNIFICANTLY IT CAN BE RELIABLY CONSIDERED THE ICE EDGE BECAUSE CLOUDS ARE MORE MOBILE THAN ICE. LESS DENSE, TRANSLUCENT CLOUDS DU MOT IMPEDE DETERMINATION OF THE POSITION OF THE EDGE OF FIXED ICE (SHORE ICE) AND PACK ICE OF LITTLE MOBILITY. JOINT ANALYSIS OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF CLOUD VORTICES OVER THE OCEAN AND LAVE MAPS REVEAL & CLOSE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE VORTICAL STRUCTURE OF CLOUD COVER AND THE ZONE OF STORM INDUCED WAVES. UNCLASSIFIED --

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOI14364 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--090CT70 ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--AT THE TIME OF SATELLITE DETECTION OF THE VORTICAL STRUCTURE OF THE CLOUD SYSTEM OVER A CERTAIN REGION OF THE OCEAN WAVES ARE FORMED ON THE WATER SURFACE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE WIND IN A YOUNG CYCLONE. THE WAVE FIELD ASSUMES A CIRCULAR FORM ELONGATED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND AND SITUATED TO THE WEST OF CENTER OF THE YOUNG CYCLONE IF THE CYCLONE IS MOVING FROM WEST TO EAST. THE HEIGHT OF WAVES IN SUCH A ZONE OFTEN ATTAINS 3-4 M, THE ZONE EXTENDS FOR 300 MILES AND ITS WIDTH IS 200 MIDES. THEN THE CYCLONE IS DEEPENED AND INCREASED IN AREA. WIND WAVES RAPIDLY INCREASE, THE AREA OF THE WAVE COVERED SURFACE INCREASES AND COVERS EXTENSIVE REGIONS OF THE OCEAN. THIS STAGE IN DEVELOPMENT OF A CYCLUNE CONSISTS OF SEVERAL PHASES, EACH OF WHICH IS CHARACTERIZED BY A DEFINITE CLOUD COVER STRUCTURE AND CORRESPONDING WIND FIELD STRUCTURE AND ALSU A DEFINITE ZONE OF WIND WAVES. FIRST STAGE THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE VURTICAL STRUCTURE OF THE CYCLONE. THE HEIGHT OF WIND WAVES IN THE ZONE BENEATH THE VORTEX INCREASES TO 5-7 THE ZONE IS 100-150 MILES TO THE LEFT OF CENTER OF THE CLOUD VORTEX. IT HAS A CIRCULAR FURM, ELONGATED IN THE DIRECTION OF THE WIND, 500 MILES IN LENGTH AND 350 MILES IN WIDTH. IN THE NEXT STAGE OF CYCLONE DEVELOPMENT THERE IS A FURTHER MERGING OF WARM AND COLD FRONTS. IN THIS CASE THE TELEVISION PHOTOGRAPH CLEARLY SHOWS A CLOUD BAND WHICH TWISTS ARGUND THE CENTER OF THE VORTEX. IN THIS STAGE OF CYCLONE DEVELOPMENT A SEVERE STORM IS OBSERVED IN THE OCEAN. WIND WAVES ATTAIN A MAXIMUM HEIGHT (8-12 M); THE STORM ZONE IS 1,000 MILES IN LENGTH AND 700 MILES

UNCLASSIFIED





USSR

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VASILIYEV. K. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, and KOKHLIKYAN, L. O., Engineer, All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Gas Welding and Cutting Machinery

The Cast Section of the Thermal Effect Zone and the Hydromechanics of Plasma-Arc Cutting"

Kiev, Avtomaticheskaya Svarka, No 9, Sep 73, pp 32-36

Abstract: The authors study the microhardness, structure, and chemical composition of the metal in the cast section of the thermal effect zone in the plasma-arc welding of low-carbon steel. It is shown that the cast section is formed as the result of the thermal effect and the hydromechanical processes associated with cutting. A hydromechanical model is proposed for plasma-arc cutting along with equations for describing the regularities associated with determining the nature of the effect

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UDC 061.3:621.791.94

VASILIYEV K. V. Candidate of Technical Sciences

"Scientific-Technical Seminar on Modern Thermal Cutting"

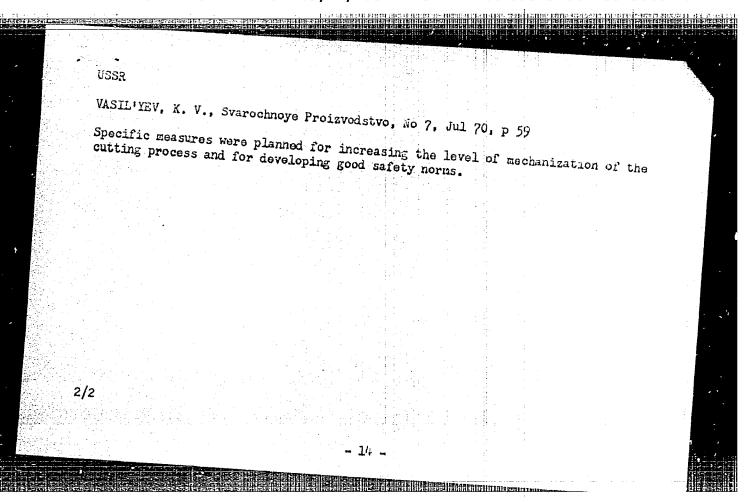
Moscow, Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, No 7, Jul 70, p 59

Abstract: A scientific-technical seminar on "Modern Thermal Cutting" was conducted jointly by the Moscow House of Scientific and Technical Propaganda and the Moscow City Administration of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Machine-Building Industry on 25-26 March 1970. The purpose of the seminar was to acquaint industrial personnel with the newest achievements in thermal cutting technology and to ensure an exchange of data on the latest experience among specialists of the country's leading enterprises. A. N. Shashkov, Birector of the All-Union Scientific Rosearch Institute for Autogenous Machinery, stressed the importance of thermal cutting and its role in metal processing, and also the value of gas-flame, plasma-arc, air-arc, and oxygen-flux cutting processes as valuagle production processes. A number of reports were devoted to plasma-arc cutting. Of special interest was the report on new equipment for plasma-arc and oxygen cutting presented by M. D. Koltynyuk of the Odessa "Autogenous Machinery Plant," A series of papers was presented on the oxygen-flux cutting of nonmetallic materials.

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#### Instrumentation and Equipment

USSR

UDC 621.791.948+621.375.8.037: 681.326.3:62-41

TYCHINSKIY, V. P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, VASILLYEV, K. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, TROFIMOV, A. A., BABENKO, V. P., SUKHININ, G. K., YELISEYENKOV, V. I., Engineers, Research Institute for Gas Welding and Cutting Machinery

"Program-controlled Machine for Gas-laser Cutting of Sheet Materials"

Moscow, Syarochnoye Proizvodstvo, No 4, Apr 72, pp 52-53.

Abstract: The Institute has developed a machine for cutting of alloy steels, titanium and other materials using carbon-dioxide lasers, allowing any contour to be cut in the tracking mode. Contour control of the machine is by a digital programmed device using punch tape. The machine has been tested using various materials including 1-10 mm sheets of low-carbon and alloy steels of various types. Good cutting accuracy has been achieved: parts have been cut from sheets up to 3 mm thick, with smooth, even edges, and very small zone of thermal effect near the cut. Cuts are very thin (a few tenths of a millimeter).

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

**USSR** 

VASIL'YEV. L.A., KURAMSHIN, T.A., NAZAROVA, L.P. and TRAVNIKOVA, L.I.

"Measurement of Pressure of Light and Aerodynamic Forces Acting on Complex Shape Body in Free-Molecule Flow!

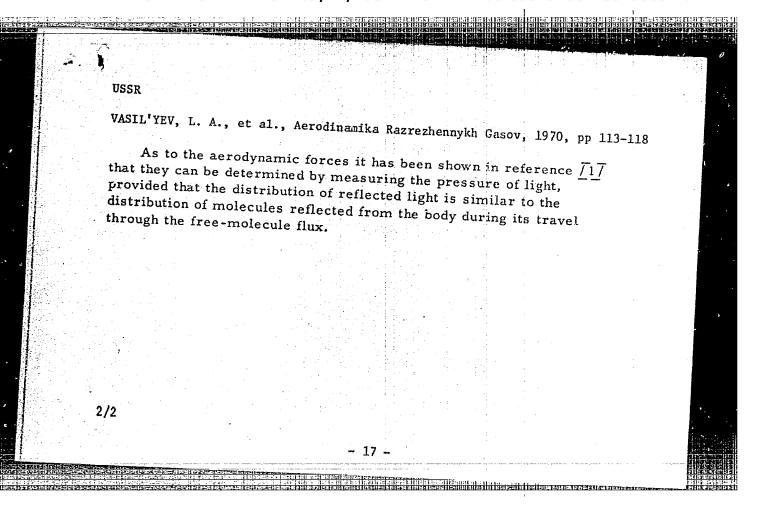
Leningrad, Aerodinamika Razrezhennykh Gasov, 1970, pp 113-118

Abstract: The principle of the method is to measure the intensity of reflected light from an illuminated body in all directions in space, then to calculate the pressure of light force by integrating the intensity of light.

A model of the body to be investigated made of the same material is placed on a gimbals mount, it is illuminated by a collimator mounted in a fixed position relative to the model. The model is rotated in all directions relative to a stationary photocell located at a distance exceeding 50 times the size of the model. The intensity of reflected light measured by the photocell is integrated by means of a computer. 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001** 



1/2 019 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--27NOV70
TITLE--INTERRELATION BETWEEN ANTIPHASE BOUNDARIES AND DISLOCATIONS IN
ORDERED ALLOYS -U-

AUTHOR--VASILYEV, L.I.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE-FIZIKA METALLOV I METALLOVEDENIE, APR. 1970, 29, (4), 766-769

DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70

SUBJECT AREAS -- MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--ORDERED ALLOY, ALLOY STRUCTURE, CRYSTAL DISLOCATION, GRAIN BOUNDARY, METAL DIFFUSION, COPPER ALLOY, GOLD ALLOY

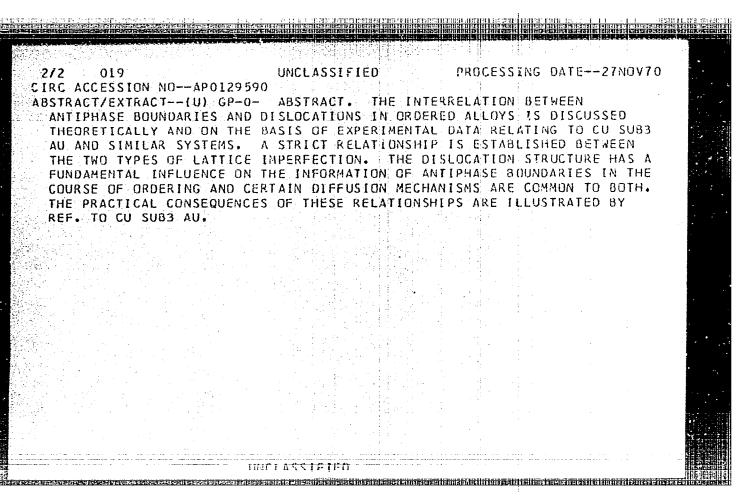
CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--3003/0358

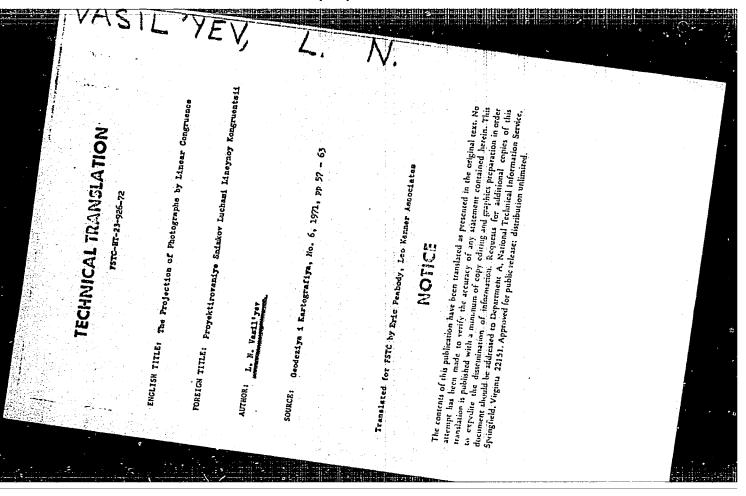
STEP NO--UR/D126/70/029/004/0766/0769

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOL29590

UNCLASSIFIED



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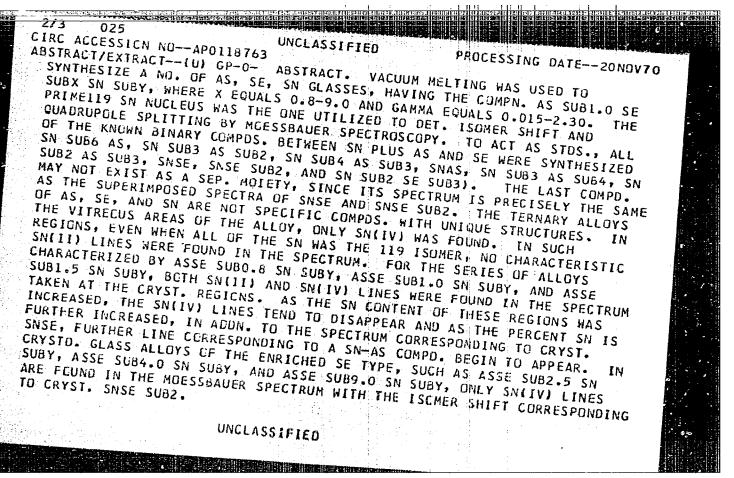
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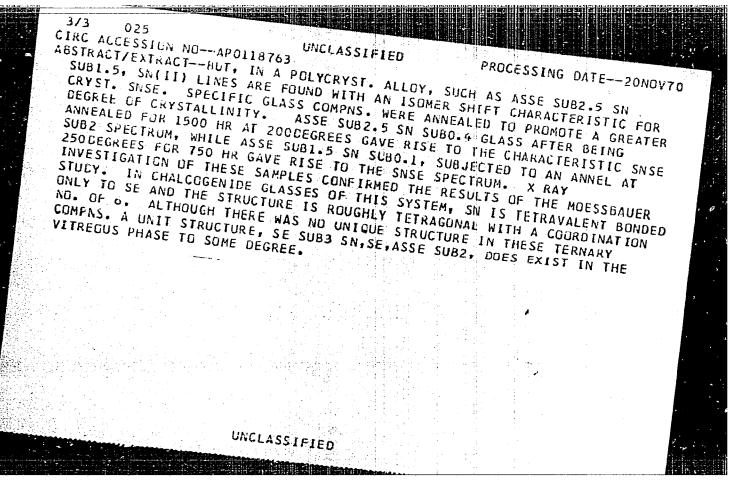
PROXY REEL/FRAME-1996/1794

STEP NO--UR/0449/70/004/003/0533/0536

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOLIST63

UNCLASSIFIED





## Organometallic Compounds

USSR.

VDC: 542.91+547.244+547.84

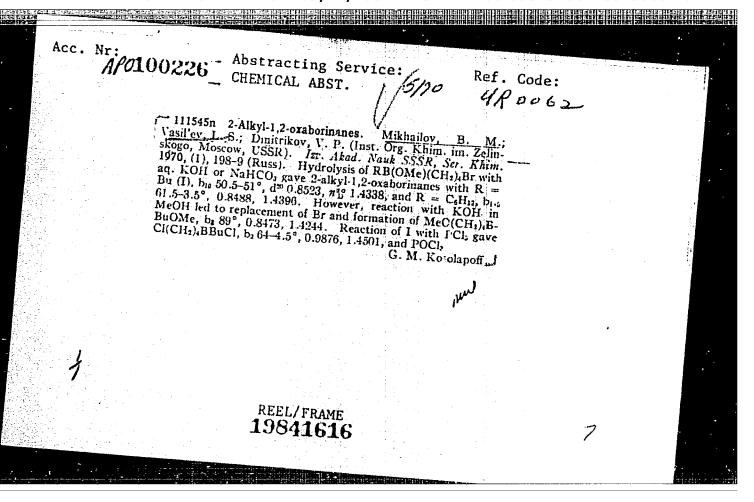
MIKHAYIOV, B. M., VASILIYEV, L.S., and DMITRIKOV, V. P., Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR

"Z-Alkyl-Oxaborinanes"

Moscow, Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Khimicheskaya, No. 1, Jan 70, pp 198-199

Abstract: New type heterocyclic B compounds, 2-alkyl-oxaborinanes (I) were prepared by hydrolyzing Br(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>B(OMe)R (II) with aqueous KOH or NaHCO<sub>3</sub>. Hydrolyzing II with KOH in MeOH gave derivatives of delta-(methoxy)butylboric acted vigorously with MeOHa in MeOH to give MeO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>B(OMe)Bu (III). Ia reacted vigorously with PCl<sub>5</sub> to yield 96% of Cl(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>B(Cl)Bu(IV). The elemental analysis data, bp, d<sup>20</sup>, and nd data were given for IIa, IIb, III, and IV.

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### CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

UDC: 621.372.823:621.315.61:517.564.3: :621.385.63

AVERBUKH, M. E., VASIL'YEV, L. V.

"On the Theory of a Tubular Dielectric Delay Structure of Elliptical Cross Section"

V sb. Vopr. elektron. tekhniki (Problems of Electronic Technology--collection of works), Saratov, 1970, pp 80-84 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 6, Jun 70, Abstract

Translation: A dispersion equation is derived and critical conditions are studied for hybrid even and odd slow waves of arbitrary order using Mathieu functions. One illustration, bibliography of six titles. Resumé.

1/1

USSR

ACC. Nr.: ANO040343

Ref. Code: AR Gold

AUTHOR-- VASIL, YEV, M., PROFESSOR

TITLE-- TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPACE AGE

NEWSPAPER-- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, APRIL 12, 1970, P 2, COLS 5-8,

ABSTRACT-- IN THE OPINION OF THE AUTHOR, THE NEXT STEP IN SPACE EXPLORATIONS WILL BE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LONG-TERM ORBITAL K. TSIOLKOVSKIY.

Reel/Frame

19741778

#### Instrumentation and Equipment

USSR

udc 621.384.8

VASIL'YEV, M. A., ZHUK, O. V., IVASHCHENKO, YU. N., and CHEREPIN, V. T., Institute of Metal Physics, Academy of Sciences Ukr SSR

"High-Speed Automatic Switching of Potentiometer Bands"

Kiev, Metallofizika, No 39, 1972, pp 118-122

Abstract: A small-scale electronic device has been developed making it possible to fully automate the switching of bands on self-recording potentiometers according to a previously given program. The use of contact-free elements provides a fast switching rate which is determined by the type of output commutating element. 4 figures, 1 table, 3 bibliographic references.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

UDC 537.534.8

USSR

VASIL'YEV, M. A., IVASHCHENKO, Yu. N., and CHEREPIN, V. T.

"The Effect of Composition and Structure of Iron-Carbon Alloys on the Yield of Positive Ions During Sputtering by Ion Bombardment"

Kiev, Metallofizika, No 32, 1970, pp 143-148

Translation: Iron alloys containing from 0.025 to 1.5 wt.% carbon were sputtered by the primary beam of positive argon ions with an energy of 6 kev. The density of the bombarding current was approximately 0.6 ma/cm². The amount of ion current in the range of mass numbers 1-200 was measured by the mass spectrometric method. The existence of a linear dependence of the intensity of ion peaks for  $^{12}\text{C}^+$ ,  $^{56}\text{Fe}^+$ , and  $^{180}\text{Fe}_3\text{C}^+$  on the carbon content in iron was established. Investigation on deformed specimens from Armco iron and on an alloy with 0.73% carbon tempered after hardening showed that the intensity of peaks  $^{56}\text{Fe}^+$  and  $^{12}\text{C}^+$  was not sensitive to structural changes in the matrix.

Bibliography: 10 entries. Illustrations: 4. Tables: 2.

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UDC 537.534.8

USSR

VASIL'YEV, M. A., IVASHCHENKO, Yu. N., and CHEREPIN, V. T.

"Mass Spectrometric Investigation of Ion Emission Arising During Bombardment of Metals With Argon Ions"

Kiev, Metallofizika, No 32, 1970, pp 148-153

Translation: The application of the industrial MI-1305 mass spectrometer for the study of secondary ion emission arising during the bombardment of metals with a beam of positive argon ions is described. A universal attachment, which makes it possible to use this mass spectrometer both for the study of secondary positive ions and for an ordinary isotopic analysis with standard ion sources, is proposed.

As a result of control tests on titanium specimens the instrument's resolving power equal to 100 was attained. The intensities of secondary ion currents for 13 metals are presented. The mass spectrum of the secondary ion emission arising during the bombardment of a target from vanadium with the primary ion beam is described in detail.

Bibliography: 7 entries. Illustrations: 4. Tables: 2. - 78 -1/1 

CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

USSR

UDC 621.371:551.510.535

VASIL'YEV, M. B. and SAVICH, N. A.

"Second-Order Corrections in Radio Wave Propagation Through the Ionosphere"

Moscow, V sb. X Vses. konf. po rasprostr. radiovoln. Tezisy dokl. Sekts. 3 (Tenth All-Union Conference on the Propagation of Radio Waves; Report Theses: Section 3--collection of works) "Nauka," 1972 pp 77-83 (from RZh--Radiotekhnika, No 10, 1972, Abstract No 10A368)

Translation: On the assumption of a spherically symmetrical ionosphere, relationships are obtained for refraction corrections, the phase path, and the spatial deviation of the radio beam trajectory from a straight line with an accuracy up to terms of the second order of smallness and with no limitations on the height of the source above the earth's surface; a numerical estimate is made of corrections of this order without taking into account the effect of the earth's magnetic field and the collision rate. Resume

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- 49 -

USSR

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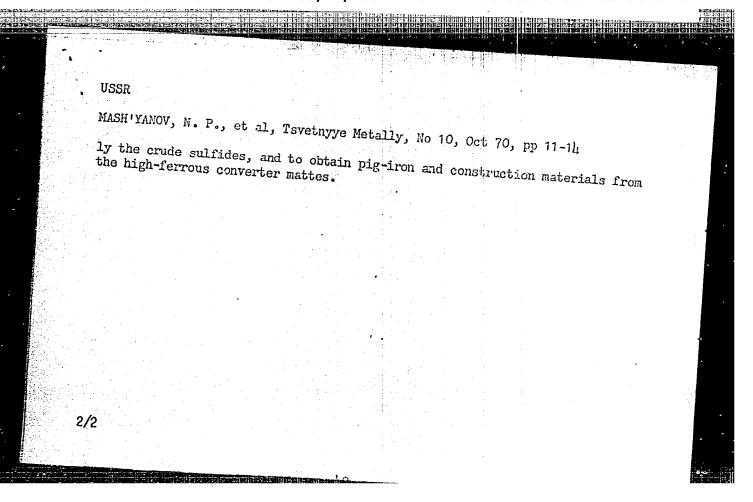
UDC <u>[669.243 + 569.337:569.052</u>

MASH'YANCV, N. P., KOLESHIKOV, B. I., LAPIN, Yu. D., MECHEV, V. V., RYABOV, V. G., VASIL'YEV, M. G., and SHUSTITSKIY, V. D.

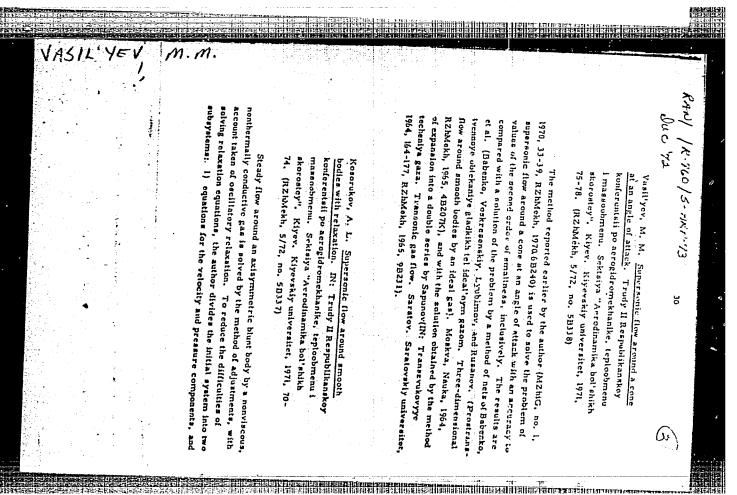
"Certain Problems of the Production of Copper and Nickel From Complex Crude Sulfides"

Moscow, Tsvetnyye Metally, No 10, Oct 70, pp 11-14

Abstract: Difficulties encountered in the production of copper and nickel from sulfide copper-nickel ores are discussed. Procedures used in the USSR for separating these metals as well as cobalt are evaluated, and the necessity for the reconstruction of present copper-nickel production combines is stressed. A plan is recommended which would involve the parallel production of copper and nickel with an exchange of semi-products between them. A schematic production chart and a table containing the compositions of basic materials used in processing sulfide copper-nickel ores are presented. The recommended plan would ensure the recovery of 98-99% Cu, 96-97% Ni, and 85-87% Co, and would increase the recovery of noble metals and platinum. The plan involves a substantial increase in the use of oxygen, not only for malting but also for converting ores and concentrates. The plan would also make it possible to utilize more complete-



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USSR

UDC 533.92:621.039.61

VASIL'YEV. M. P., KUZNETSOV, Yu. K., PAVLICHENKO, O. S., STARIKOV, V. N.

"Effect of the Degree of Homogeneity of a Magnetic Field on the Radiation From a Plasma of Harmonics of Electron Cyclotron Frequency"

Fiz. plazmy i probl. upravl. termoyader. sinteza. Resp. merhved. sb. (Plasma Physics and Problems of the Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion. Republic Interdepartmental Collection), 1972, No 3, pp 63-66 (from RZh-Fizika, No 11, Nov 72, Abstract No 11G283)

Translation: The results of a study of the spectrum and intensity of the radiation, in the harmonics of an electron cyclotron frequency, from a negative discharge plasma column are presented. It was observed that intense radiation of the cyclotron harmonics, the spectrum of which consists of several narrow lines, arises upon achieving a very high degree of magnetic field homogeneity.

1/1

- 54 -

1/2 045 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--20NOV70
TITLE--SUPERSONIC GAS FLOW PAST A CONE AT AN ANGLE OF ATTACK -U-

AUTHOR--VASILYEV. M.M.

CCUNTRY OF INFO-USSR

SOURCE—AKADEMIIA NAUK SSSR, IZVESTIIA, MEKHANIKA ZHIDKOSTI I GAZA, JAN.-FEB. 1970, P. 33-39 DATE PUBLISHED----70

SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS

TOPIC TAGS--SUPERSONIC FLOW, GAS FLOW, CONE SHELL, FLOW VELOCITY, ENTROPY, VORTEX, NUMERIC SOLUTION

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

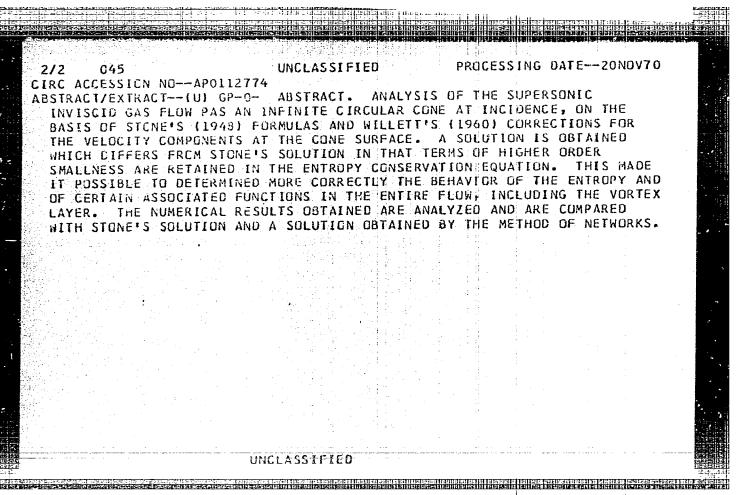
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1992/1788

STEP NO--UR/0421/70/000/000/0033/0039

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOL12774

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"



TITLE--ION ION EMISSION OF PURE METALS -U-

PROCESSING DATE--300CT76

AUTHOR-(03)-VASILYEV, M.V., IVASHCHENKO, YU.N., CHEREPIN, V.T.

COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SDURCE--DOPOV. AKAD. NAUK. UKR. USU, SER. A 1970, 32(2), 141-3

DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70

SUBJECT AREAS -- CHEMISTRY, MATERIALS

TOPIC TAGS--ION EMISSION, METAL OXIDE, ENTHALPY, ALUMINUM, VANADIUM, TITANIUM, CHROMIUM, BERYLLIUM, ZINC, GERMANIUM, TUNGSTEN, IRON, SILICON,

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS

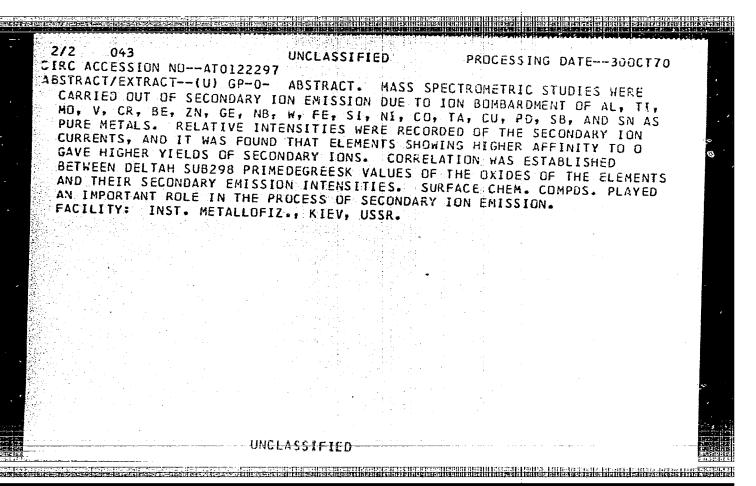
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1998/2068

STEP NO--UR/0441/70/032/002/0141/0143

CIRC ACCESSION NO--ATO122297

UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"



USSR

1

UDC 621.316.722.1

GALTEYEV, F. F., VASIL'YEV, M. Yu., VEDENEYEV, G. M.

"D-C Voltage Stabilizer With Increased Efficiency"

V sb. <u>Ustroystva preobrazovat. tekhn.</u> (Converter Technology Devices -- Collection of Works), Vyp. 1, Kiev, 1969, pp 222-229 (from <u>RZh-Elektronika i yeye primeneniye</u> No 3, Mar 70, Abstract No 3B638)

Translation: Transistor-magnetic d-c voltage stabilizers are considered in which the booster regulator obtains power from two multivibrators, one of which has an assigned frequency, and the second is supplied from the output voltage, and its frequency is determined by the output voltage. In the process of operation, synchronization of the frequencies of the generators results. To sum up, a fixed displacement is established for the phases of both generator which determines the magnitude of the booster voltage. In the regulator, the astatic principle of regulation is used, which assures high precision. The pulse method of regulation in combination with the principle of regulation of part of the power transmitted causes the high efficiency of the circuit. 5 ill. 2 ref. S.D.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

### Information Theory

USSR

UUC 681.327.12

SMOLYANSKIY, B. Ye., VASIL'YEV, N. G., and ROMANOV, A. M.

"Graph Reader"

USSR Authors' Certificate No 298939, Cl. C 06 k 11/00, filed 21 Jan 69, published 26 Apr 71 (from RZh-Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika, No 1, Jan 72, Abstract No 1A456P)

Translation: A graph reader is proposed. To increase accuracy in reading the graphic recording of several processes, the reading-spot deflection oscillators through amplitude comparators are coupled with the outputs of the phase demodulators of the two adjacent channels, while the search sweep oscillators of all channels are series-connected, one of them being coupled with the unit channels. One illustration.

1/1

USSR

UDC: 621.374.5(088.8)

Vasil'yev, N. I., YEFREMOV, P. A., PLATONOV, O. T.

"A Delay Line"

USSR Author's Certificate No 267682, filed 2 Feb 68, published 5 Aug 70 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 2, Feb 71, Abstract No 2G318 P)

Translation: This Author's Certificate introduces a delay line made up of I-shaped links containing an inductance and capacitance connected in series with taps from each link. To provide continuous control of delay without introducing nonhomogeneities into the line, bronze discs are soldered to the leads, acting as one plate of a multisection capacitor which is completed by a movable grounded plate.

1/1

1/2 008 UNCLASSIFIED TITLE--BASICITY AND FEACTIVITY OF ACETALS -U-

PROCESSING DATE--04DEC70

AUTHOR-(05)-VASILYEV, N.I., VOLKOV, V.P., IRZHAK, V.I., TELEGIN, G.F., YENIKOLOPYAN, N.S.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR

SOURCE--KINET. KATAL.1970, 11(3), 579-83

DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY

TOPIC TAGS--ACETAL, SOLUTION ALKALINITY, ALKOXIDE, SILANE

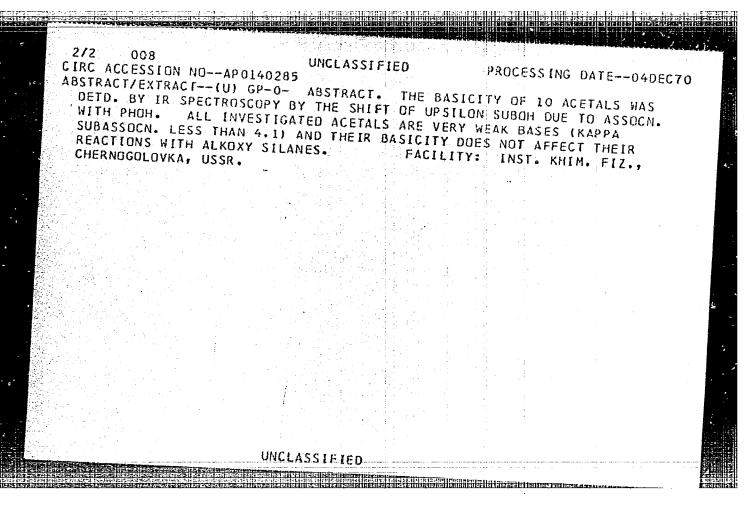
CONTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY FICHE NO----F070/605012/DO2 STEP NO--UR/0195/70/011/003/0579/0583

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO140285

---- UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"



USSR

UDC: 621.317.089.68:621.396.62

VASIL'YEV, N. M., TRET'YAKOV, L. N., TUGARINOV, I. M., MOROZ, A. M.

"Equipment for Receiving the Carrier Frequencies of Centimeter Wavelength Radio Stations"

Dckl. Nauchno-tekhn. seminara "Metrologiya v radioelektronike". Tezisy. Ch. 2 (Reports of the Scientific and Technical Conference on Metrology in Radio Electronics. Summaries. Part 2), Moscow, 1970, pp 92-101 (from RZh-Radiotekhnika, No 7, Jul 70, Abstract No 7A206)

Translation: The paper describes equipment developed at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physicotechnical and Radiotechnical Measurements for receiving the carrier frequencies of centimeter wavelength radio stations and comparing them with the frequency of a secondary standard. Block diagrams are given for the systems of reception and comparison, the circuits of the mixer and multipliers, and also the results of an investigation of the phase stability of the receivers and synthesizers. The results are analyzed. E. L.

1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

**USSR** 

WC 535.343.32:539.21

PERSHITS, YA. N., VASILIYEV, N. N., Pskov Institute imeni S. M. kirov

Pskov State Pedagogical

"Optical Absorption in Crystals and Solutions of Potassium Halides Doped With Lead"

Tomsk, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, No 12, 1971, pp 71-76

Abstract: The absorption of aqueous-haloid solutions of  $PbCl_2$ ,  $PbBr_2$ ,  $PbI_2$ , and doped crystals was studied in the region of the long-wave absorption band in order to explain the relationship between absorption in mixed solutions and crystals. A spectral photometry technique was developed to determine the lead concentration, and the relationship between the optical absorption of alkali-halide crystals doped with  $PbCl_2$  and the corresponding aqueous solutions was studied. The absorption spectra were measured on the SF-4A spectrophotometer. It is shown that differences in the position of the absorption maxima of  $(MHal_n)^{m-1}$  complexes are caused by the effect of water molecules and not by the structure of the complexes. It was further established that the

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- 128 -

USSR

PERSHITS, YA. N. et al, Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, No 12, 1971, pp 71-76

long-wave absorption band in a crystal (273 nm in the case of KCl + PbCl<sub>2</sub>) is caused by the interaction of lead ions with anions independent of the nature of the distribution of the impurity in the crystal. The data show that this absorption band is caused not only by ions localized in the regular intersections of the crystal lattice responsible for impurity conductivity but also by all lead ions interacting with the anions. It is concluded that the structure of the negative complexes does not itself have a considerable effect on the position of the maxima of the absorption band. The differences in the type of localization of bivalent lead ions in the crystal are said to have a considerable effect on conductivity but may not appear in the position of the maxima of the absorption band.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

USSR

UDC 576.809.56

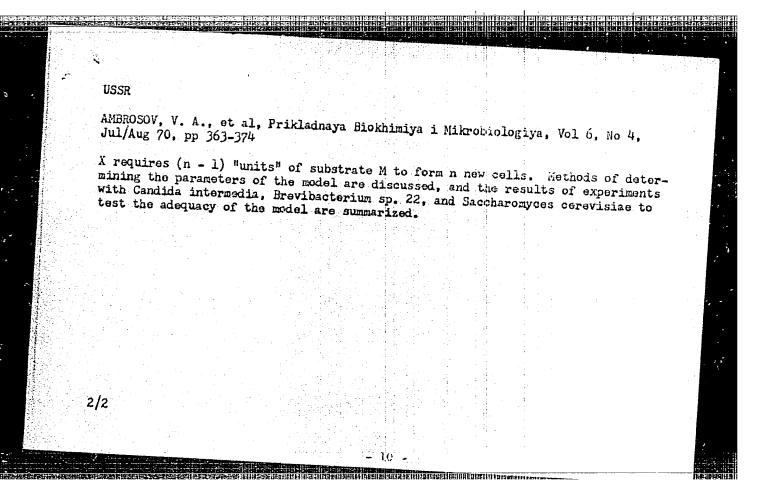
AMBROSOV, V. A., VASIL'YEV, N. N., and SKLADNEV, A. A., Moscow Technological Institute of the Food Industry

"Mathematical Model of the Reproduction of Microorganisms Under Conditions of Periodic Cultivation"

Moscow, Prikladnaya Biokhimiya i Mikrobiologiya, Vol 6, No 4, Jul/Aug 70, pp 363-374

Abstract: On the basis of an analysis of the role of thermodynamic factors in the kinetics of reproduction of prototypes, N. I. Kobozev proposed a model of a reversible autocatalytic process in 1962. In the present study, several aspects of this model are analyzed and defined concretely as applied to the growth of microbial populations. The mechanism of microbial reproduction in a dynamic cell-medium system under conditions of periodic cultivation is reflected in the model by the function (n-1)M+X = nX.

where n is the number of "cellular units" in substrate M and cells X; k<sub>l</sub> is the constant of the rate of formation of the biomass, characterizing the specific rate of synthesis in the cells; and k<sub>2</sub> is the constant of the rate of dying of characterizing the rate of disintegration of the cells. In other words, microbial cell 1/2



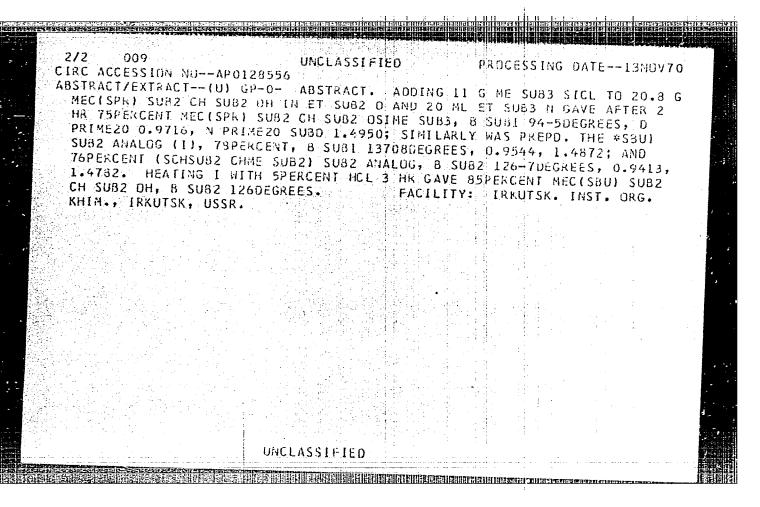
1/2 009
TITLE--2,2,8IS ALKYLTHIO,1,TRIMETHYLSILYDXYPRIPANES -UAUTHOR-[03]-VASILYEV, N.P., MIKHALEVA, A.I., ATAVIN, A.S.
COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR
SOURCE--2H. JBSHCH. KHIM. 1970, 40(4), 820-1
DATE PUBLISHED-----70

SUBJECT AREAS--CHEMISTRY
TOPIC TAGS--ORGANOSILICUM COMPOUND, DRGANIC SULFUR COMPOUND, PROPANE,
ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS
DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED
PROXY REFL/FRAME--3002/1129
STEP NO--UR/0079/70/040/0034/0320/0821
CIRC ACCESSION NO--APD128556

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USSR

UDC 612.42.014.426

BOGINICH, L. F., VASILIVEY N. V., DARCHUK, V. A., and MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, Ye. V., Chair of Microbiology, Tomak Medical Institute

"Complex Reaction of Lymphoid Tissue to the Effect of an Alternating Magnetic Field"

Moscow, Patologicheskaya Fiziologiya 1 Eksperimental'naya Terapiya, Vol 14, No 4, Jul/Aug 70, pp 73-74

Abstract: A study was made of cytological shirts in the spleen, thymus, and lymph nodes of rats exposed to an alternating magnetic field over an extended period of time. The reaction of the lymphoid tissue occurred in two stages. The first stage, lasting less than a day, consisted of a decrease in the number of lymphoblasts and proplasmocytes and an increase in the number of mediumaize lymphocytes. The second stage developed by the 3rd day and was marked by of the organs studied and by an increase in the number of medium-size lymphocytes in all in the thymus and lymph nodes. The resemblance of the dynamics of proplasmacytes with that of cells of the plasmatic series in the early stages of immunomechanisms play an important part in the development of immunomorphological

USSR

UDC 612.42.014.426

N. V., BOGINICH, L. F., and SHILYAYEVA, G. G., Chair of Microbiology and Central Scientific Research Laboratory, Tomsk Medical Institute

"Comparison of the Reaction of Lymph Tissue to Antigenic and Nonantigenic

Moscow, Arkhiv Patologii, No 9, 1971, pp 47-51

Abstract: Exposure of rats to an alternating magnetic field (200 oersteds, frequency of 50 Hz) induced an immunomorphological response of the thymus, spleen, and lymph nodes comparable to that observed after antigenic stimulation - desquamative sinusitis, stimulation of the recticular syncytium, proliferation of plasma cells, and hyperplasia of the spleen and lymph nodes. Similar but milder shifts were observed in control animals kept in tight containers like the experimental rats, suggesting that they were the result of stress (enforced immobilization). The similarity of the reaction of lymph tissue to antigenic and nonantigenic factors indicates that it is

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- 36 -

USSR

UDC 669.046.5

SOKOLOV, G. A., SERGEYEV, A. G., TSYKIN, L. V., ZAVRAZHIN V. D., VERKHOVTSEV, E. V., VASIL'YEV, N. Ye., and D'YAKOV, S. T.

"The Effect of Vacuum-Slag and Two-Fold Slag Treatments on Electrical Steel Quality"

Moscow, V sb. "Sovremennyye problemy kachestva stali" (MISiS). (Collection of Works. Modern Problems of Steel Quality) (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys)

Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," No 61, 1970, pp 212-213

Translation of abstract: The effect of various outside-furnace steel treatments on desulfurization, contamination by nonmetallic impurities, and mechanical properties of various steels is considered. Data are given on the improvement of mechanical properties of structural alloy steels. 1 table.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

USSR

UDC 669.046.5

SITNIKOV, V. F., VERKHOVTSEV, E. V., VASILLYEV, N. Ye., ZHDANOVICH, K. K. and UPSHINSKIY, Ye. A.

"Development of the Technology for High-Quality Alloy Steel Making in Martin Furnace With Deoxidation and Alloying in Ladle With Liquid Alloy and Simultaneous Refining With Synthetic Slag"

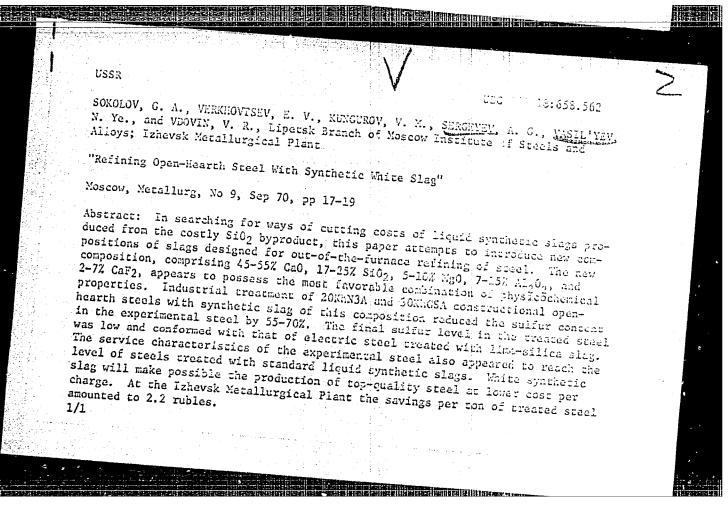
Moscow, V sb. "Sovremennyye problemy kachestva stali" (MISiS). (Collection of Works. Modern Problems of Steel Quality), (Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys). Izd-vo "Metallurgiya," No 61, 1970, pp 250-252

Translation of Abstract: Results are presented on the joint treatment of martin steel in a ladle by liquid alloys and synthetic slags, resulting in a substantially increased assimilation of the alloying elements, in a high degree of desulfurization and dephosphorization, and in reduction of steel contamination by nonmetallic impurities. The quality of metal obtained is similar to that produced in electric furnaces. 2 tables.

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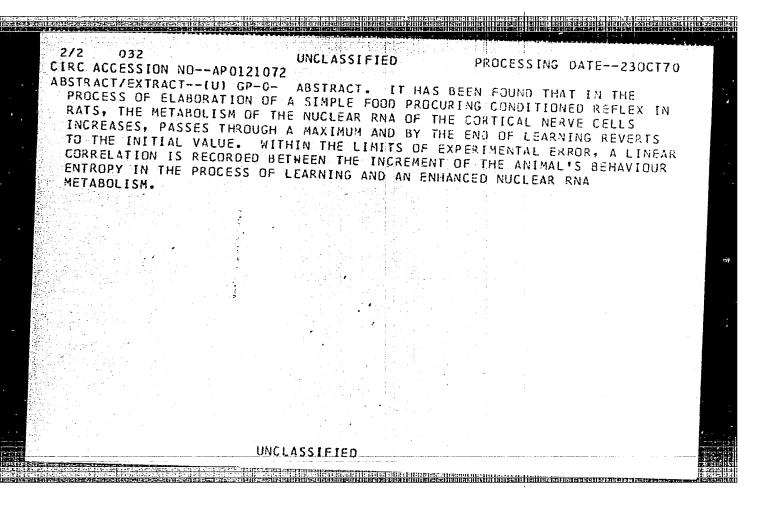
BUKREYEV, V. I.; VASIL'YEV, O. F., Corresponding Number of the USSR Academy of Sciences; LYTKIN, Yu. M., Institute of Hydrodynamics, Novosibirsk

"Effect of the Shape of a Body on the Self-Modeling Characteristic of its Axially Symmetrical Trace"

Moscow, Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, vol 207, No 4, 1972, pp 804-807

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to examine the turbulent wake of a body of revolution surrounded by a current of an infinitely uniform incompressible fluid with a constant velocity in a direction parallel to the body's axis. If the Reynolds number is sufficiently large, it can be expected that at sufficiently large distances from the body, a self-modeling flow situation is established. A discussion of the results of detailed experimental research shows that the flow in self-modeling axially symmetrical wakes depends on the shape of the body as well as on the resistive force and the velocity of the incident flow. A description of the apparatus used for these experiments is given with the results presented in the form of curves. The authors express their gratitude to V. A. Kostomakhe and A V. Gusev for making the measurements.

1/2 032 TITLE-METABOLISM OF THE NUCLEAR RNA OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX IN THE PROCESS AUTHOR-(04)-KUZMIN, S.M., TIMKIN, V.N., MEZENTSEV, A.N., VASILYEV, O.P. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE--ZHURNAL VYSSHEY NERVNOY DEYATEL NOSTI, 1970, VOL 20, NR 3, PP DATE PUBLISHED ----- 70 SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES, BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL TOPIC TAGS--CONDITIONED REFLEX, BRAIN, NERVE TISSUE, RNA, LEARNING THEORY, CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS' DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1998/0385 STEP NO--UR/0247/70/020/003/0474/0477 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOLE1072 UNCLASSIFIED 



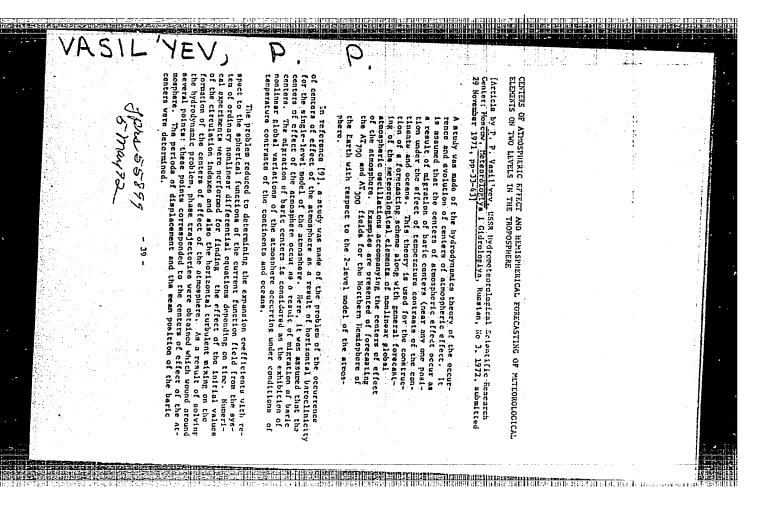
USSR

VASILYEL-PP-T.

"Infinite: Stable Flow"

Materialy Nauchn. Konferentsii Prof.-Prepodavat. Sostava Kishinev. Un-ta po Itogam Nauchn.-Issled. Raboty za 1970 g. Sekts. Yestestv. i Eksperim. n. on Results of Scientific Conference of Teaching Staff of Kishinev University Sciences Section -- Collection of Works], Kishinev, 1970, p. 22-26, (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Kibernetika, No 6, 1971, Abstract No 6 V105).

NO ABSTRACT.



USSR

UDC 621.377.622.322.5.002.2(088.8)(47)

SAVEL'YEV, B. I., MARINGULOV, K. A., and VASIL'YEV, P. P.

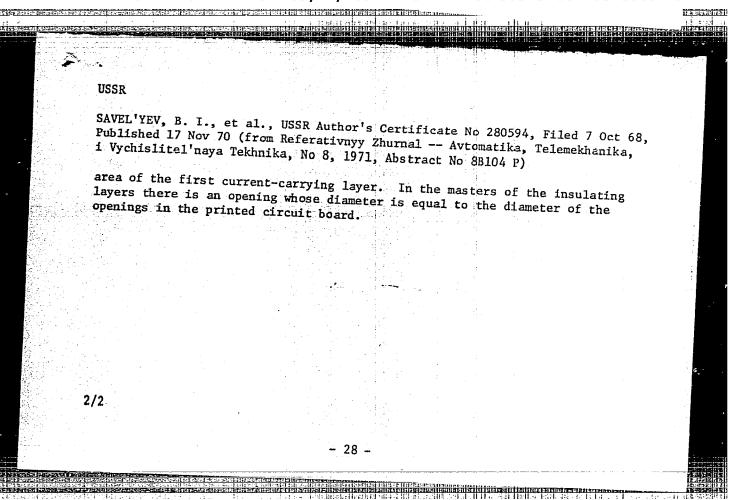
"A Method of Manufacturing Phototemplates for Multilayer Printed Thin-Film Circuit Boards"

USSR Author's Certificate No 280594, Filed 7 Oct 68, Published 17 Nov 70 (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Avtomatika, Telemekhanika, i Vychislitel'naya Tekhnika, No 8, 1971, Abstract No 8B104 P)

Translation: A method of manufacturing phototemplates for multilayer printed thin-film circuit boards is suggested. It is based on making the masters from a set of flat mock-ups of parts and contact areas, which are interconnected by tracing elements covered with a sticky compound that simulates printed conductors. In order to simplify the process of manufacturing phototemplates, the masters are made by direct and mirror arrangement of the press. Two circular conductors of different colors are arranged in parallel and used as tracing elements; one of them has a diameter equal to the width of a printed conductor, while the other has a diameter equal to the minimum clearance between neighboring printed conductors. Alignment of contact areas in the masters of the current-carrying layers (starting with the second layer) is effected by a pinhole through the center of the contact

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

िर्देश सामा हिन्स होता हो जा विद्यालया हो। भारतीय के महिन्स समित हो स्टालिस समित हो।



USSR

UDC: 621.3.049.75

SAVEL YEV, B. I., MARINGULOV, K. A., WASIL YEV COLOR

"A Method of Making Photo Templates for Multilayer Thin-Film Printed Circuit Boards"

Moscow, Otkrytiya, Izobreteniya, Promyshlennyye Obraztsy, Tovarnyye Znaki, No 28, 1970, Soviet Patent No 280594, Class 21, filed 7 Oct 68, p 52

Abstract: This Author's Certificate introduces a method of making photo templates for multilayer thin-film printed circuit boards. The procedure is based on the preparation of photo originals from a set of flat models of components and contact areas interconnected by layout elements which simulate printed-circuit conductors and are conted with a sticky substance. As a distinguishing feature of the patent, with direct and mirror reflection arrangement of the printed material, and using two parallel circular conductors as the layout elements. These conductors are conductor, while the diameter of the other is equal to the minimum clearance be conductor, while the diameter of the other is equal to the minimum clearance be photo originals of current-conducting layers (beginning with the second leyer) by ducting layer, while holes are punched through the photo originals of insulating layers with a diameter equal to that of the holes in the printed-circuit board.

USSR

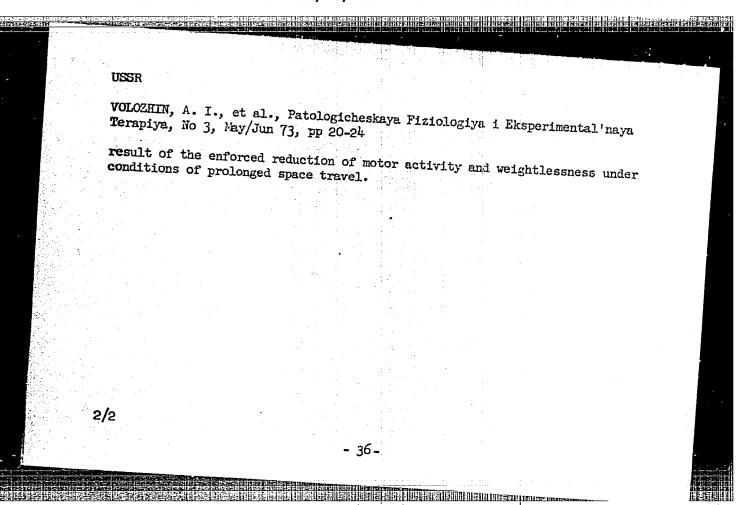
UDC 612.751+612.311/.015.3-06:/612.223.11+612.273.2

VOLOZHIN, A. I., VASIL'YEV, P. V., and MALKIN, V. B., Chair of Pathological Physiology, Moscow Medical Institute of Stomatology, Moscow

"The Effects of a Gaseous Medium With a Deficiency of Oxygen and an Excess of Carbon Dioxide on Calcium and Protein Metabolism in the Bones and Teeth"

Moscow, Patologicheskaya Fiziologiya i Eksperimental'naya Terapiya, No 3, May-Jun 73, pp 20-24

Abstract: Rats were kept for 20 or 30 days under conditions of fractional (6 hrs per day), gradually increasing hypoxia (405 nm Hg on stepwise reduction from 525 nm Hg within 5 days), while the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the air which they inhaled was gradually increased from 3 to 5%. This led to a reduction of the rate of loss of 45Ca from bone tissue and an increase of incorporation of 45Ca into this tissue. The rate of incorporation of 214C-glycine into the total proteins of the bones and teeth was increased. The increase in synthetic regional circulation affecting this tissue, which is insensitive to hypoxia, while the circulation supplying O<sub>2</sub> to hypoxia-sensitive tissues was increased. Artificial gas media deficient in O<sub>2</sub>, but containing an excess of CO<sub>2</sub>, can presumably be used to prevent demineralization of bones of the skeleton as a



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681.355:519.24

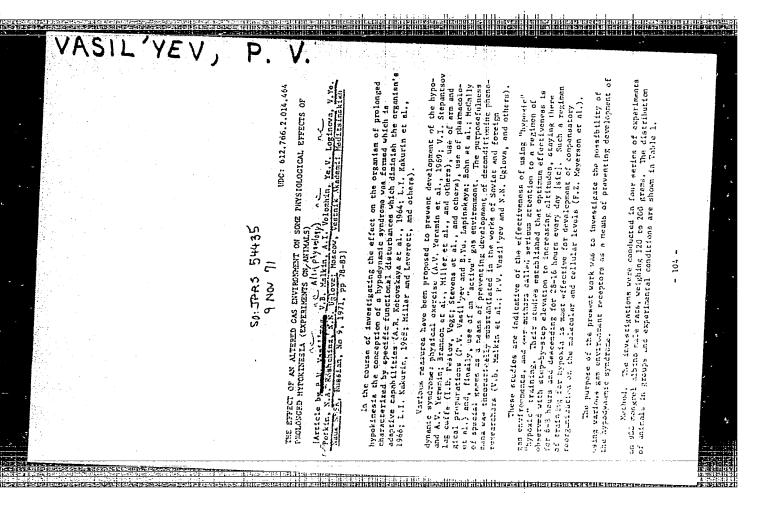
VASTILYEV P. V., SOLODYANNIKOV, Yu. V., SHIROKOV, S. M., Kuybyshev Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications

"A Computer Device"

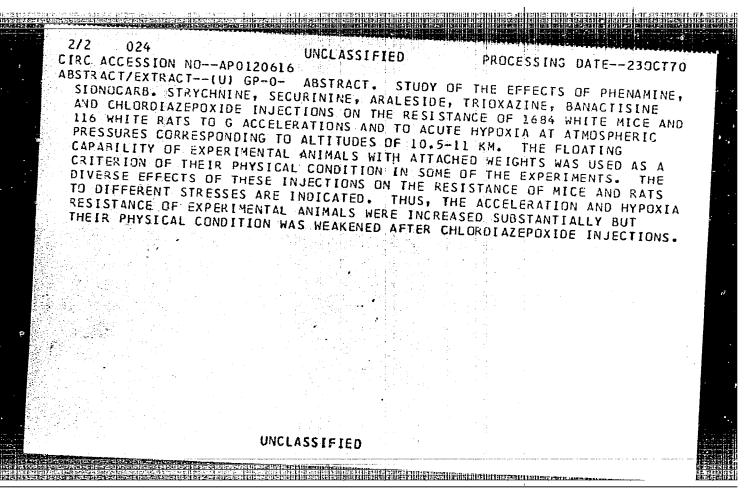
Moscow, Otkrytiya, Izobreteniya, Promyshlennyye Obraztsy, Tovarnyye Znaki, No 9, Mar 72, Author's Certificate No 331407, filed 22 Jun 70, published

Translation: This Author's Certificate introduces a computer device which contains an adder module, matching devices, memory units, switches, an input device, a registration device, and a control module. As a distinguishing feature of the device the functional possibilities of the unit are extended by connecting one input of each switch through the corresponding matching device to one of the outputs of the adder module and the input of the registration device. The other input and one of the cutputs of each switch are connected to the corresponding memory unit, and the other output of each switch is connected to the corresponding output of the input device and through another corresponding matching device to one of the inputs of the adder module. This input of the adder module is also connected to the

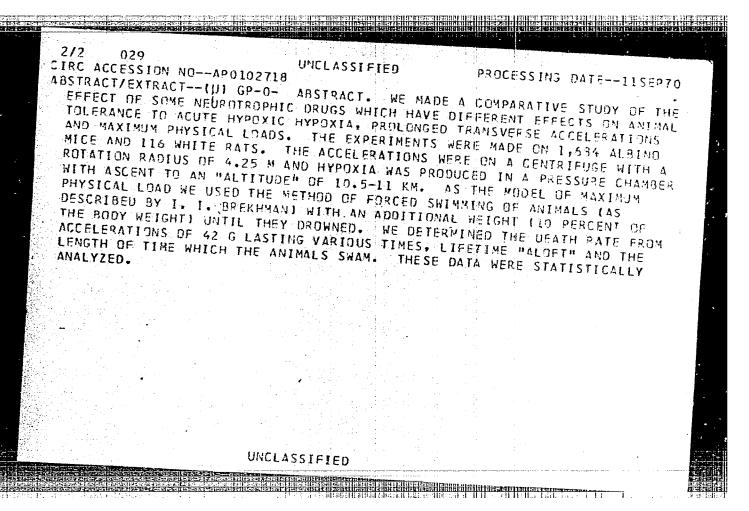
- 53 -



1/2 024 TITLE--EFFECT OF SOME PHARMACOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES ON THE STABILITY OF PROCESSING DATE--230CT70 ANIMALS UNDER CERTAIN EXTREMAL LOADS -U-AUTHOR-(03)-GLOD, G.D., BELAY, V.YE., VASILYEV, P.V. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE--KOSMICHESKAIA BIOLOGIIA I MEDITSINA, VOL. 4, JAN.-FEB. 1970, P. DATE PUBLISHED----70 SUBJECT AREAS -- BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES TOPIC TAGS--BIOLOGIC ACCELERATION EFFECT, DRUG TREATMENT, HYPOXIA, SPACE CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1997/1973 STEP NO--UR/0453/70/004/000/0077/0079 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO120616 UNCLASSIFIED 



1/2 029 TITLE--EFFECT OF SOME DRUGS ON ANIMAL TOLERANCE TO EXTREME STRESS -U-PROCESSING, DATE--11SEP70 AUTHOR--BELAY, V.YE., VASILYEV, P.V., GLOD, G.D. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE--MOSCOW, KOSMICHESKAYA BIOLOGIYA I MEDITSINA, RUSSIAY, VOL 4, NO 1, DATE PUBLISHED---- 70 SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES TOPIC TAGS--HYPOXIE, ACCELERATION STRESS, ALTITUDE CHAMBER, SPACE CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REFL/FRAME--1986/0753 STEP NO--UR/0453/70/004/001/0077/0079 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO102718 UNCLASSIFIED 



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UDC 620,193,28

ZAKHAROV, YU. V., MYASNIKOV, YU. F., UL'YANIN, YE. A., VASIL'YEV, P. YE., and USTILENKO, M. YU., Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy ineni I. P. Bardin

"Investigation of High-Strength Steels and Alloys for Work in Humid Hydrogen

Moscow, Zashchita Ketallov, Vol 9, No 1, Jan-Feb 73, pp 61-63

Abstract: The tendency to failure under the action of hydrogen sulfide was investigated on 40kh and 65G structural steels. 4kh13 and kh16k7k2Yu stain-less steel subjected to nartensitic transformation, and dispersion-hardened KhN40kDTYu (EP543) austenitic steel. Cylindrical specimens of 40kh and 4kh13 steels and EP-543 alloy were over a period of one month. The test results revealed that 40kh and 4kh13 steels in the hardened state (R > 30) are highly inclined to cracking in the presence of humid hydrogen sulfide, whereas the EP-543 alloy is stable. Laboratory tests under similar conditions revealed a high stability of austenitic dispersion-hardened ET437B alloy on a nickel base. One figure, twelve bibliographic references.

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1/2 033 TITIF1 102	UNCLASSIFIED	PROCESS	ING DATE2(	λΌV70
TITLE-LAPARLSCOPIC ROS AUTHOR-1031-MILCHOVY G.	A STEVEN RICHT.	ELYSTICHULAV	CINERCIEU	Ú-
CCUNTRY OF INFOUSSK			· · · ·	
SGURCEKHIKURGIYA, 1970	), NB 6, PP 107-114			
DATE PUBLISHED70				
SUBJECT AREAS—BIOLOGICA	L AND MEDICAL SCIENCE	\$		
TOPIC TAUS—UIGESTIVE SYS	STEM DISEASE, ANGIOGR	APHY, RACIOG	RAPHY, TV	SYSTEM,
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UNCLASSIFIED CIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0129142 PROCESSING DATE-+20NOV70 ABSTRACT/EXTRACT--(U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. LAPARCSCUPIC ROENTGENOTELEVISION CHOLANGIOSCOPY IS A VERY VALUABLE METHOD OF INVESTIGATION WHICH ENABLES, APART FROM VISUAL STUDY, TO OBTAIN MATERIAL FOR PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. LAPARGS COPIC RUENTGENOTELEVISION CHOLANGIOS COPY MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO UBTAIN A DISTINCT AND CENTRAST IMAGE OF THE BILLARY TRACT. NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THE INVESTIGATION IS CARRIED OUT IN A DAY LIT ROOM. THE ABOVE METHOD HELPS TO CHSERVE ALL THE PHASES OF CONTRAST MEDIUM PASSAGE ALONG THE BILE DUCTS. DAE COULD DISTINCTLY SEE THE CONTRACTILE FUNCTION OF THE GALLBLAUDER, PERISTALSIS OF THE DUCTS, DEGREE OF THEIR PATENCY, AS WELL AS THE CHARACTER AND LOCALIZATION OF PATHOLOGICAL CHANGES BEFORE THE OPERATIVE INTERVENTION. THE REFERRED TO TECHNIQUE HAS GREAT CLAGNOSTIC POSSIBILITIES, IT IS TECHNICALLY SIMPLE AND SAFE FOR THE PATIENT. IT IS INDICATED IN ALL CASES WHEN OTHER SIMPLER TECHNIQUES COULD NOT REVEAL THE NATURE UP LESION IN THE BILE DUCTS. LAPARCSCOPIC ROENTGENOTELEVISION CHOLANGIOSCOPY AND CHOLANGLOGRAPHY IS A PULYVALENT METHOD OF INVESTIGATION, WHICH INCLUDES LAPARGSCOPY, TAKING OF THE MATERIAL FOR PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL STUDY AND RUENTGENGCONTRAST INVESTIGATION OF THE BILLIARY TRACT WITH THE AID OF THE FACILITY: OTDELENIYA KHIRURGII PECHENI I ZHEECHNYKH PUTEY I RENTGENOLOGII NII KLINICHESKOY I EKSPERIMENTAL'NOY UNCLASSIFIED

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UDC 51:621.391

VASIL'YEV, S. I., DUKHANIN, V. M.

"Method of Coding of One Class of Phase Start Signals"

Teoriya i Praktika Ispol'z. Sredstv Tekhn. Kibernetiki. Kn. 1 [Theory and Practice of the Use of Engineering Cybernetics Equipment. Book 1 -- Collection of Works], Novosibirsk, 1970(1971), pp 40-45, (Translated from Referativnyy Zhurnal, Kibernetika, No 10, 1971, Abstract No 10 V647 by Yu.

Translation: Some k-mary codes with good autocorrelation properties are suggested for transmission of synchronization signals in communications

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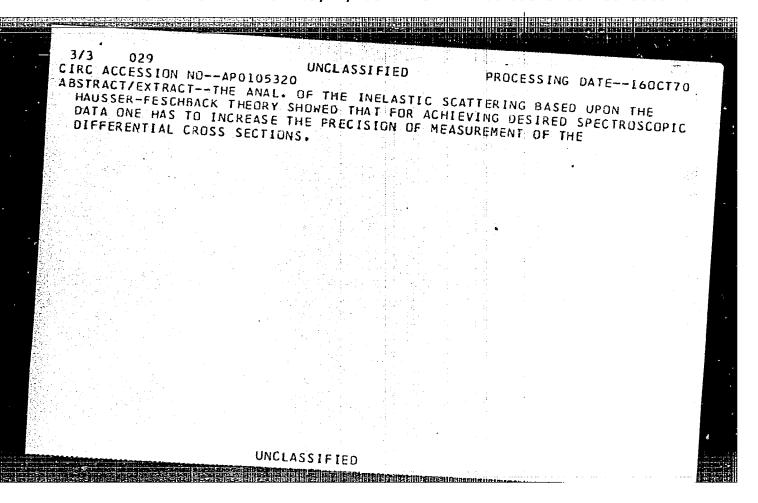
TITLE--ANALYSIS OF THE ELASTIC AND INELASTIC SCATTERING OF 6-MEV PROTONS PROCESSING DATE-- 160CT70 ON NUCLEI UF AVERAGE ATOMIC WEIGHT -U-AUTHUR-(05)-ANTROPOV, A.YE., VASILYEV, S.I., ZARUBIN, P.P., ORLOV, B.N., COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE--IZV. AKAD. NAUK SSSR, SER. FIZ. 1970, 34(2), 400-8 DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70 SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS TOPIC TAGS--PROTON SCATTERING, ELASTIC SCATTERING, INELASTIC SCATTERING, WAVE MECHANICS, NUCLEAR MODEL, SPIN ORBIT COUPLING, NICKEL ISOTOPE, ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION, SCATTERING CROSS SECTION, COMPOUND NUCLEUS CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS-UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1988/0245 STEP NO--UR/0048/70/034/002/0400/0408 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO105320 UNCLASSIFIED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

EIRC ACCESSION NO--AP0105320 UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--160CT70 ABSTRACT/EXTRACT-- (U) GP-0- ABSTRACT. THE SCATTER OF P WITH ENERGIES 3-20 MEV WAS STUDIED TO DET. LIMITS OF APPLICABILITY OF THE DISTORTED WAVE METHOD DURING THE P SCATTERING ON PRIMESS NEGATIVE 64 NI NUCLEI, TO ELUCIDATE EXPTL. RESULTS ACHIEVED BY THE 6-MEV SCATTERING ON PRIMESS CU, PRIMESS NEGATIVE64 NI, PRIME63,65 CU NUCLEI BASED UPON 2 DISTORTED WAVE THEORIES AND THE HAUSSER-FESCHBACK THEORY, NEGLECTING THE EFFECT OF INTERFERENCES BETWEEN DIRECT AND COMPD. SCATTERINGS. DURING THE APPLICATION OF THE OPTICAL MODEL AND THE DISTORTED HAVE MUDEL, SPIN ORBITAL INTERACTIONS WERE NEGLECTED. WHEN CONSIDERING THE VOL. ABSORPTION ONLY, A MARKED DISAGREEMENT WAS FOUND BETWEEN EXPTL. AND THEORETICAL RESULTS IN DETG. THE ELASTIC SCATTERING CROSS SECTION. DESIRED RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED ONLY BY SELECTING SUITABLE PARAMETERS FOR THE OPTICAL MODEL. IN PRIMESO, 60 NI NUCLEI, A STRONG DEPENDENCE WAS VERIFIED FOR THE ANGLE DISTRIBUTION OF SCATTERED P UN THEIR ENERGIES. THE DISTORTED WAVE MODEL ALSO PROPERLY DESCRIBES THE INCLASTIC SCATTERING OF 6-MEV P ON PRIME64 NI NUCLEI BY USING PARAMETERS OF THE OPTICAL POTENTIAL OBTAINED BY THE ANAL. OF THE ELASTIC SCATTERING. PRESENCE OF COMPO. PROCESSES WAS VERIFIED. THIS EFFECT MUST BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BY VARYING PARAMETERS OF THE OPTICAL POTENTIAL. OF THE ANGLE DISTRIBUTION FOR P WITH ENERGIES OF LARGER THAN 10 MEV REMAINS ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED; HOWEVER, THE CROSS SECTIONS ARE STRONGLY INCREASED OWING TO WINGS OF A WIDE RESONANCE MAX. WHOSE FORMATION IS CUNNECTED WITH AN ACTION OF THE COMPETITIVE P AND N CHANNELS DURING THE

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### VASILIYEV, S. K.

"Determination of Optimal Control System on the Basis of Maximum Probability
That the Error and Its Derivative Do Not Exceed Fixed Tolerances"

Moscow, Nelineynyye i Optimal'nyye Sistemy, 1971, pp 137-145.

Abstract: A method is presented for determination of the optimal weight function of a linear system, synthesized according to a statistical criterion suggested by the author, providing the maximum probability that the error of the system and its derivative will not exceed fixed tolerances. The Euler control is noise is fixed by a correlation function. The application of the method is illustrated by an example.

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BAKIYEV, S. A., BASKOVA, K. A., VASIL'YEV, S. S., MOKHSEN, M. A., SOROKIN, A. A., CHUGAY, T. V., Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State Uni-

"Concerning 0+ Levels in the Xe<sup>130</sup> Nucleus"

Moscow, Yadernaya Fizika, Vol 18, No 2, Aug 73, pp 233-238

Abstract: The  $\beta$ -spectrum of Cs<sup>130</sup> was measured on a spectrometer with an Si(Li) detector. A peak identified as the K-line of conversion electrons of the EO transition with energy of 2016 kev was observed in the region of the upper boundary of the  $\beta$ -spectrum at an electron energy of about 1982 assigned to the 2016 kev level of Xe<sup>130</sup>.

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PANTELEYEV, V. V., RAZINOVA, S. M., VASIL'YEV, S. S.

"Temperature Field in a Discharge Column Bounded by Walls"

Moscow, Khimiya i Fizika Nizkotemperaturnoy Plazmy, Moscow University Press, 1971, pp 139-142

Abstract: Rotational gas temperature distribution is spectrometrically determined for a discharge in air in an enclosed tube. The ISP-51 spectrograph was used with a camera having a focal length of 270 mm. The intensity of the rotational lines was also determined photoelectrically, using the FEP-1 attachment. A discharge tube with an inside radius of 0.2 cm was used. The results agree with data in the literature obtained with a high-dispersion spectrograph. Three figures, one table, bibliography of five titles.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

USSR

UDC 535.376

AKISHIN, A. I., BESSONOVA, T. S., and VASIL YEV, S. S. "Electron and Proton Radioluminescence of Optical Glasses"

Minsk, Zhurnal Prikladnoy Spektroskopii, Vol 15, No 3, Sep 71, pp 471-475

Abstract: The authors discuss the results of investigating the different characteristics of the cross section of multicomponent silicate optical glasses by exciting them with electrons and protons. They established that the luminous flux of the radioluminescence of the optical glasses depends linearly on the intensity of the ionizing radiation. The energy yield of luminescence during proton excitation is lower than the energy yield during electron excitation. The basic components of the glasses influencing their luminescence capacity are the oxides of silicon, barium, and lead. They found that with a lengthy electron and proton irradiation of glasses not containing lead oxide an increase takes place in the luminescence yield. The luminescence yield of glasses containing lead oxide remains constant in the irradiation process. At high temperatures, for glasses irradiated by large doses in which there is no lead oxide, thermoluminescence is generated. In all glasses containing lead oxide no thermoluminescence is observed regardless of the degree of their darkening. The radioluminescence spectra of all the glasses, in spite of the formation of color centers and growth in luminescence capacity,

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AKISHIN, A. I., et al., Zhurnal Prikladnoy Spaktroskopii, Vol 15, No 3, Sep 71, pp 471-475

are continuous and do no change under lengthy irradiation. The article contains 2 illustrations and 2 tables.

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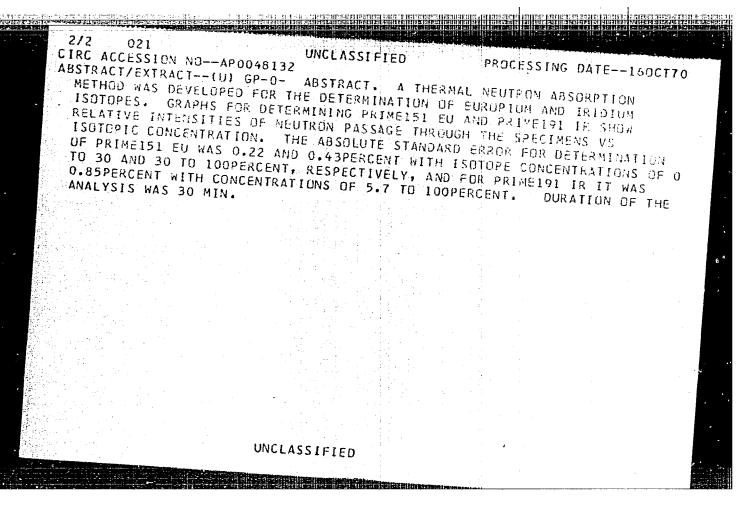
- 99 -

1/2 021 TITLE--DETERMINATION OF ISOTOPE CONTENT OF EU AND IR BY USING THERMAL PROCESSING DATE--160CT70 AUTHOR-(04)-VASILYEV, S.S., VELYUS, L.M., KORZH, P.D., FOMENKO, V.T. COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE--AT. ENERG. (USSR); 28: 65-7 (JAN 1970) DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70 SUBJECT AREAS--PHYSICS, NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY TOPIC TAGS--THERMAL NEUTRON, NEUTRON ABSORPTION, RADIATION INTENSITY, EUROPIUM ISOTOPE, IRIDIUM ISOTOPE, QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1979/1829 STEP NO--UR/0089/70/028/000/0065/0067

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R002203430007-0"

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CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOD 48132



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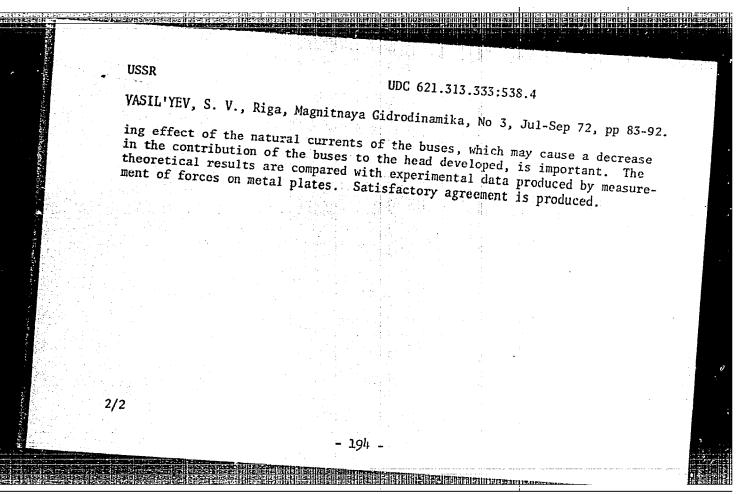
UDC 621.313.333:538.4

VASIL'YEV, S. V.

"Electromagnetic Pumps with Side Buses"

Riga, Magnitnaya Gidrodinamika, No 3, Jul-Sep 72, pp 83-92.

Abstract: An earlier work by the same author produced formulas describing the distribution of the magnetic field and induced currents in the secondary circuit of flat linear induction pumps with side buses. Here, these results are used to analyze the distribution of electromagnetic forces, Joule losses and to find expressions for the power transmitted to the secondary circuit. The electromagnetic field equations used were produced in a plane-parallel statement considering the exponential attenuation of the primary field and produced are analyzed numerically. It is noted that as the channel expands, secondary circuit may rise significantly. Calculation curves are produced to select the width of the layer of metal for which the electromagnetic width. It is determined that the width of the side buses should be selected lossidering the influence of currents induced in the buses. The demagnetiz-



017 TITLE-IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT WITH PENICILLIN AND BISMUTH DRUGS OF UNCLASSIFIED PROCESSING DATE--13NOV70 PATIENTS WITH CONTAGIOUS FORMS OF SYPHILIS -U-AUTHOR-(02)-VASILYEV, T.V., GRACHEVA, G.K.

CCUNTRY OF INFO-USSR

SOURCE-VESTNIK DERMATOLOGII I VENEROLOGII, 1970, NR 4, PP 50-55

DATE PUBLISHED ---- 70

SUBJECT AREAS—BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES

TOPIC TAGS-PENICILLIN, VENEREAL DISEASE, BISMUTH COMPOUND, BLOOD SERUM

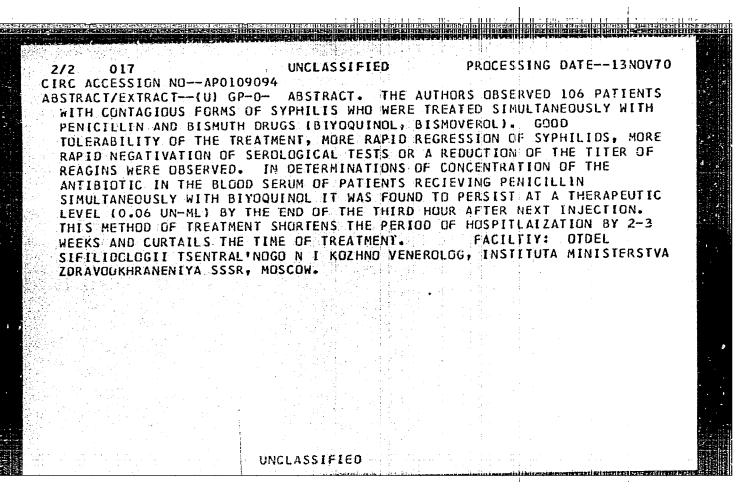
CENTROL MARKING-NO RESTRICTIONS

DOCUMENT CLASS-UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME-1990/0937

STEP NO--UR/0206/70/000/004/0050/0055

CIRC ACCESSION NO--APOLO9094

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1/2 020 TITLE--ON THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF MONDOR'S DISEASE -U-PROCESSING DATE--230CT70 TOPORDVSKIV, L.M., COUNTRY OF INFO--USSR SOURCE--VESTNIK DERMATOLOGII I VENEROLOGII, 1970, NR 5, PP 68-71 DATE PUBLISHED----70 SUBJECT AREAS--BIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL SCIENCES TOPIC TAGS--REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, GENITOURINARY SYSTEM DISEASE, LESION, CONTROL MARKING--NO RESTRICTIONS DOCUMENT CLASS--UNCLASSIFIED PROXY REEL/FRAME--1998/2048 STEP NO--UR/0206/70/000/005/0068/0071 CIRC ACCESSION NO--APO122277 UNCLASSIFIED